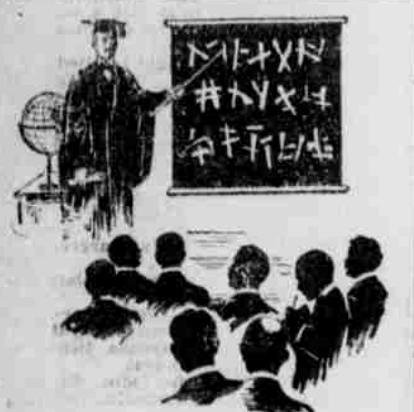


THE CAIRO BULLETIN

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Mail Matter.

It is easy to demonstrate to those who are quick at comprehension that a merchant's advertisement "Gives his measure" to the reader. The measure of his store's importance—of his enterprise—of his confidence in his city. The merchant must see that his measure is not a false one.

Speaking about climate—how do you like this?

Of late the Japs have not allowed much time to elapse between acts.

The "June bride" has invaded The Bulletin office, and she's welcome.

That Alexander county's delegation to Springfield fared so well was probably due in part to the fact that they were for Congressman Williams.

Somebody says that Roosevelt can get drunk without drinking a drop. If he will send us his receipt for it, we will take back everything we said again him and line the Republican party.—Hardenian (Tenn.) Free Press.

Senator Dewey says "the country is simply reeling after its wild delirium of promotion and speculation." That's not what they called it before "rest" came. They called it Prosperity then, with a big "P."

One would almost think that Chairman Quinn, of the Democratic state convention, had taken some lessons as a presiding officer from Cairo's mayor.

Now, if President Roosevelt would prove himself a real hero he can do so by taking back what he said about poor old Gen. Tyler. The general has made a pathetic appeal to him, for justice.

Mayor Winter boasted that he broke off Alderman Meehan's hammer in the middle, at the last council meeting. He might make a like claim with reference to Alderman Nordman's "hammer." But he will probably find that "hammers" broken in the manner he adopted are not likely to stay broken.

In their attempts to justify the tariff robbery it will be edifying to hear the g. o. p. spellbinders inveigh with coarse scorn against cheapness—how vulgar would be cheap necessities of life! However, maybe they will condescend to enlighten us as to why "prosperity" has made everything high but wages.

A special edition of The Bulletin will be issued on Saturday in which the thriving city of La Centre, Ky. will be given well-deserved prominence. La Centre is one of the liveliest towns in our neighboring state made so by its enterprising people; and The Bulletin will tell all about it. Some thousands of extra copies of the paper will be put out for circulation in Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and elsewhere. Cairo and her Bulletin advertisers will have a share in whatever benefit may result from this enterprise.

The decision of the great Singer Sewing Manufacturing company to increase its already enormous plant in Cairo certainly discredits any suggestion that Cairo is losing, or is likely to lose, its importance as a lumber manufacturing and distributing point. The concern is but one of several big establishments in the city, which consume great quantities of lumber in the course of a year, and all of them are prosperous and able to hold their own in the business of the country with any of the big establishments in similar lines. Cairo is all right as a manufacturing point and as a business point. She can also be made all right in other respects. Therefore stand up, for Cairo!

Another tragedy is recorded in the local news columns this morning—the suicide of a wife and mother. Persistent and heartless mistreatment by the husband and father was the cause. "I can not stand it any more when you do not respect me." "Please don't drink any more; whiskey robbed me of you." "I am not mad, but heartbroken." These were the words which the poor woman wrote a few minutes before she fired the fatal bullet through her brain. What a story of anguish they convey! We MUST contend that suicide is wrong—it may be a crime. Our law and our philosophers make it so. "He is a coward," says one of the latter, "who would die when he should live, or

who would live when he should die." Another promises, that, sooner or later, we shall "know how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong." But we are not all philosophers and everyone can overcome a sorrow save he or she that has it.

Speaking of the Alumni association of the University of Georgia the other day, Hon. Jos. H. Eckels, Illinois' brilliant son, uttered many valuable thoughts. He pointed to the necessity that the great educational institutions of the country shall stand squarely for the principles upon which this republic is founded, not permitting themselves to be unduly influenced by the waves of socialism in its various phases as they sweep over the country. He was an appeal to conservatism which is timely and valuable. Certainly all thoughtful men will agree with him, that it is our duty imposed upon the American university—to it not perhaps the highest duty—to bring the citizen back to a higher sense of political responsibilities. "If education," he says, "is to be made of practical benefit it surely must embrace within it some phase of political activity. It must create in the broad and patriotic sense politicians who are mindful that in a democracy where all participate in moulding the public conscience there is no time when vigilance can be put aside as indifference taken on."

PATENTS TO ILLINOISANS.

The following patents were granted to Illinois inventors this week: Joseph W. Brana and V. Hoffman, Chicago, lacing stud. James A. Brown, Chicago, yieldable gear wheel. Frank H. Chase, Chicago, pencil sharpener. Joseph Colvin, Ava, rail point. Geo. W. Dumes, Harvey, dust guard for railway journals. Edward S. Frauder, Aurora, sulky. Samuel M. Friede, Chicago, device for pressing trousers. Luther P. Priestel, Chicago, raising subterranean rivers. Chas. A. Glock and J. W. Hawes, Chicago, portable door sealer. Harry J. Guttman, Chicago, transmitter arm. James E. B. Hicks, Chicago, button fastener. Thomas W. Highfill, Farmer City, wrench. Charles Kersten, Chicago, combined extension tie and marring tag. John Konar, Chicago, rotary tool. John Lorenz, Chicago, chimney. Albert S. McDonald, Trivoli, log carrier for mounted saw mills. Charles B. Nichols, Springfield, dial sinking. Frederick J. M. Oldach Jr., Chicago, garment supporter. Harry L. Phelps, Chicago, printing or embossing press. William A. Richardson, Edwardsville, signal. Jacob I. Robin, Chicago, apparatus for manufacturing illuminating mantles. Michael Schaeck, Chicago, water heater. Edward H. Schwarz, Chicago, hot air generating gas burner. Frank J. Seag, Chicago, hinge for sofa beds, etc. Monroe G. Whitney, Wynant, pad holder. Louis Witthold, Chicago, apparatus for spraying plants. Bert L. Wood, Chicago, bottle seal.

For copy of any of above patents send ten cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

WATER THE BEST MEDICINE.

Drink a glass of water when you get out of bed in the morning. Never mind the size of the glass. Let the water be cold if you will. Some people prefer hot water, but that isn't necessary.

You may have washed your face already, and, refreshed by the experience, you may have taken a cold plunge in to the tub and delighted in the shock and its reaction. The brisk use of the tooth brush has left your mouth clean and the breath sweet. But you are dirty still. Drink a glass of cold water and enjoy the sensation of being clean inside.

All that is luxurious in the cold bath cleansing the outside, is artificial. That which should prompt the glass of water after sleeping is natural. As a test, tell the 2 year old protestant against his morning scrub of cold water that he may escape it by drinking half a pint of the fluid. He will jump at the opportunity.

Sleep has drawn upon the water in the blood, and the instinct of the animal, under natural conditions, is to replenish the circulatory system and dislodge the blood vessels anew. The food in the stomach which had so much to do toward inducing sleep has disappeared, leaving a mucous substance in the alimentary canal. Yet man would wash his face and leave these half-clogged canals to the duties of another day.

Drink a glass of cold water in the morning. It is the shortest and easiest of toilet duties. It is swallowed in a second and in five minutes it has passed from the stomach, taking with it the clogging secretions of the alimentary tract. It has left behind the stimulus that goes with cold water, and, by filling the arterial system to the normal, it puts a spur to the circulation that has grown sluggish in the night. It is one of the greatest of awakeners and one of nature's own stimulants.

Drink a glass of water before breakfast, another before luncheon, and another before dinner. Water is the best, cheapest, and pleasantest medicine.—Chicago Tribune.

35 YEARS AGO TODAY.

From The Bulletin of June 17, 1869. The veteran Col. J. S. Hacker is at the Hot Springs, Arkansas. We hope a full restoration of the old gentle-

man's health and strength will be the result of his trip to that rugged region of "Rockin'ack."

The Alexander county relief law will not be the county in two years, but between \$11,000 and \$12,000. When the orphan asylum receives \$100,000 per cent of the amount, and the local expenses are paid, between \$8,000 and \$9,000, and no more, will be left to appropriate to the care of pauper and criminals.

A suit which has been for a long time pending between the state of Missouri and the purchasers of the Iron Mountain and Cairo & Fulton railroad, has been compromised, the state receiving \$25,000 in state bonds and \$100,000 in stock in the Iron Mountain railroad.

FUN AND PHILOSOPHY.

A copious maiden in Del. Once asked her young fellow to tell. She could buy some ice cream. 'Twas a hint—'twould seem That where it was sold she was well. Princeton Tiger.

We don't need too much light in this world, kaze it would have a blind influence on some of us.

He—"It would be a mighty dull world for you girls if all the men should suddenly leave it."

She—"O, we should still have you college boys left."—Topeka State Journal.

The higher life is not found on the pedestal of pride.

"The things we know we'll never get. How ardently we long for them. And did they come, it's safe to bet We wouldn't give a song for them."

They who put pleasure first are the last to find it.

Teacher—"Tommy, what did I tell you yesterday that it was called to take out several letters?" Tommy Figgam—"Abbreviate." Teacher—"Then make a sentence correctly using the word 'abbreviate.'" Tommy—"I saw the letter carrier abbreviate the mail box on the corner."—Baltimore American.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

In this department all manner of useful information will be briefly given every day, any question asked by readers concerning any of the multitudinous affairs of daily life will receive careful consideration.

Some horses seem to love music and can easily be taught to dance. Use a girth around the body upon the near side of which buckle a short strap having a loop at one end to fasten to the ring of the bit; draw the strap through the girth buckle so as to incline the head a little to the near side; have one or two good pieces of music and play any waltz that may be desired; at the same time turn the animal by the use of the whip lightly upon his legs; he soon learns to turn merely by the motion of the whip, without touching him. After repeating this lesson once a day for three or four weeks, the strap may be removed, leaving his head free.

To clean a looking glass—Take part of newspaper; fold it small, dip it in a basin of clean cold water, and when it is thoroughly wet squeeze out as a sponge, and then rub it hard over the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run in streams down the glass. After the glass has been well rubbed let it rest for a few minutes and then go over it with dry newspaper till thoroughly polished.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For governor—State Senator Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln, Logan county, went to Lincoln in 1884 to attend the Lincoln university, now Lincoln college of the Milliken university, and has since then made that city his home. He was born in New Jersey on February 21, 1856, his father being a Methodist minister. In 1876 the family moved to Beloit, Wis., residing there three years, and then going to La Salle county, Ill. From La Salle the young man went to La Harpe, Ill., where he supplemented the primary education he obtained in the public schools by a course in Gittings seminary, a literary institution located there. Mr. Stringer lived at La Harpe from 1879 to 1883. During the vacation periods he employed his time in learning the trade of practical printer in the local newspaper office. In 1887 he was graduated from Lincoln university with the degree of A. B. He won the local university oratorical contest in 1885 and again in 1886, and in that year also won the intercollegiate contest in which the local college was represented. After graduating Mr. Stringer was connected with the Lincoln Times for several years. In 1894 he entered the Chicago College of Law at Lake Forest university, and, on completing the prescribed course, was graduated in 1896 and admitted to the bar in June of that year. The following year he took a postgraduate course in the same institution and was granted the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of his profession at Lincoln in August, 1898.

On December 18, 1899, Mr. Stringer was united in marriage with Miss Helen Pogram, daughter of W. A. Pogram, of Lincoln. Mr. Stringer is a



MEMORIAL ROOM IN THE HOME OF MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN. The famous memorial room is the most interesting apartment in the home of Mrs. John A. Logan, the new president of the Red Cross. It is filled with souvenirs of the later wars in which the United States has engaged.

For the Scrap Book

"YIM"

Dar ban a little faller, Ay tank his name ban Yim, And nearly every morning, Ay used to seeing him, He used to stand in gateway And call me Svele, and ay Ant care to hear dis nickname— Ay ban a Nolah, yu say.

But he ban little faller, Ay tank bout six years old, And so ay used to lak him— He ban too small to hold, Ay used to say: "Val Yimnie, Ay ant ban Svele, but yu Can call me Svele; ay lak yu And ant care vat yu do."

By Younge, ay'm glad, ay tell yu, Dat ay ban gude to him, Because von vunder morning Ay ant see little Yim, And next day funeral vagon Com driving up to door, And Yim, poor little faller, Can't call me Svele no more.

member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men.

Senator Stringer made his first campaign speeches in 1884, before he became old enough to vote. Since that time he has taken part in every campaign of his party. His first political office came in 1890, when he was nominated for state representative at Decatur for the old Mason-Logan county district, which had before been considered safely Republican. He was the youngest member of the Thirty-seventh general assembly. He was chosen by caucus to second the nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer for United States senator in the joint

assembly, and was one of the famous "101" who voted eight weeks to elect Palmer.

In 1892 he was renominated for representative by acclamation and was re-elected a member of the Thirty-eighth general assembly. In January, 1894, he received an appointment under the Cleveland administration in the United States pension office in Chicago. In 1896, at Havana, Mason county, he was nominated for state senator by the delegates from the Thirty-fourth district. He was selected by the joint Democratic caucus in the Forty-second general assembly to present the name of Samuel A. Hildreth

THE BULLETIN'S DAILY FASHION PLATE



Shown here is a chic dressable for morning wear, consisting of dressing sack and petticoat made of white linen trimmed with heavy embroidery. A lace scarf drapes the low-cut neck and falls down the front.

county, is serving his second term as county judge of Hamilton county. He was born in Hamilton county, was admitted to the bar in 1895, and was elected judge in 1898. He is president of the Hamilton County Farmers' Institute, and is a member of the executive committee of the State Judges' association.

For Attorney General—Albert Watson, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, was born in Jefferson county forty-six years ago. He was graduated from McKendree college, taught school for a time, and, in 1889, was admitted to the bar. He has been city attorney of Mount Vernon and state's attorney. He is president of the Ham National bank of Mount Vernon, of the Ashley bank at Ashley, Ill., and of the Rewing bank at Ewing, Ill.

For State Auditor—Rouben E. Spangler, Chicago, Cook county, was secretary of the gold standard Democratic committee of Illinois in 1896. In 1892 he was elected one of the secretaries of the Democratic national committee, and served under Ben T. Cable. For two years, ending in May, 1898, he was internal revenue collector for Chicago and receiver for the First National bank of Garnett, Kas.

For University Trustee—Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago, Cook county, is a native of Chicago, having been born in Haymarket square in 1858. She is a daughter of Michael Greengold, who came to Chicago in 1848. She was married in 1879 to Henry Solomon. Mrs. Solomon has long been prominent in civic reform work, and lately has been a hard worker for the establishment of small parks in the congested districts of the west side. She is president of the National Council of Jewish Women, is a member of the Chicago Woman's club, and has been active in woman's club life in Chicago for a number of years, having been a delegate to nearly all the conventions of the state and general federation. She is at present in Berlin as a delegate from America to the international congress of women.

Tight Collars Injure Eyes. An authority on the subject declares that many cases of defective eyesight are caused by wearing tight collars, which interfere with the circulation of blood to the head.

California Citrus Fruits. California produces more oranges and lemons than any other state in the Union.

The Faults of Men and Those of Women

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

WHILE the barrooms are full of men the churches are full of women," said a shrewd observer in one of the daily prints lately. His statement was a broad one, but after all conveys a truth of which women may perhaps be too proud.

Women don't frequent barrooms and similar resorts, to be sure, but then one must remember THEY DON'T WANT TO. They do go to church a good deal, but they take pleasure in doing it. Virtue and vice are, after all, COMPARATIVE terms, and the temperament of the individual comes in to modify most decisions.

On one of the occasions when I helped to swell the congregation of women at church I heard what seemed to me a most sensible and rational theory propounded by the preacher. He was talking of the judgment, and he said that the Judge was not going, like an earthly magistrate, to apply an iron law TO EVERY CASE ALIKE, but to consider each culprit's temperament, opportunities and environment.

MEN, FOR INSTANCE, WOULD NOT BE SO SEVERELY JUDGED FOR FREQUENTING BARROOMS AS WOMEN WOULD, AND A FRETFUL, SUSPICIOUS, "NAGGING" WOMAN WOULD NOT BE PUNISHED FOR HER FLIGHTS OF TEMPER AS A MAN WOULD BE FOR SIMILAR CONDUCT.

Each sex has its own class of faults, and doubtless the temptation to those faults is far stronger in the class which has a sort of hereditary right to them than in any other. They differ essentially, these faults of men and women do, and very often they clash all the more ON ACCOUNT OF THESE DIFFERENCES. Man's wrong tendencies run into vices more or less coarse and degrading, while woman's tend rather to foibles and faults more or less narrow and contemptible.

The woman has her foibles of temper, of selfishness, of jealousy, of vanity, of precision and intolerance. These qualities are not vices, unless we call jealousy one, but they are capable of making life INTOLERABLE to any one compelled to associate intimately with the woman who possesses and develops them.

A man under certain conditions of excitement and provocation is apt to become coarse and brutal. He swears, he bangs the furniture about, he tells his wife she is a fool, or a liar, or a scold, and taunts her with cruel insults. He visibly, to her eyes if not to his own, steps down from his position AS MAN AND GENTLEMAN and becomes an object of scorn and loathing.

Now come in her foibles to fan the flame his vices have kindled. She uses her nimble tongue like a lash, she mimics him, she "looks" at him, she wishes she had his picture; in fact, she arouses all that is worst in his nature to a condition of frenzy, and AFTER THAT POINT ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE. He may strike her, he may heap upon her insults so terrible that no penitence can ever wash them away, he may even be so wrought upon by rage and that sense of helplessness which assails a man when a clever woman lets loose her tongue upon him as to lay out his brute strength upon her and lay her dead at his feet.

TWO MEN OR TWO WOMEN RARELY, IF EVER, STIR EACH OTHER TO SUCH A PITCH OF IRRESPONSIBLE WRATH AS AN ANGRY WOMAN CAN DRIVE AN ANGRY MAN.